

URGING ON THE CUBAN CAUSE.

The Conference Committee
Accepts the House
Resolutions.

At the Risk of War with Spain
Senators Would Force
Cuban Independence.

Antipathy to the President's Course
Strongly Manifests Itself in
the Upper House.

CONGRESS WILL FORCE HIS HAND.

Extremists Eager to Make a Test of Their
Power and Send Cleveland a Joint
Resolution on Cuban
Belligerency.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 5.—President Cleveland is in a fair way to lose all the prestige he gained by his heroic Venezuelan message, because of the unmistakable position he is now manifesting toward the popular will as expressed in both houses of Congress. The Conference Committee, having under consideration the various resolutions that have been adopted regarding the Cuban situation, to-day decided to accept the form presented by the House—known as the Hitt resolution—and Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, so reported. A very significant episode immediately followed in the Senate, almost contemporaneous with what was little better than a personal attack upon the President in the House. Strange to say, in this feeling of bitter resentment against Mr. Cleveland and party lines are hardly visible, for, while Mr. Sulzer, a Tammany Democrat, was the defendant of the Administration in the House, in the Senate the "man of destiny," so called, found his champion in General Hawley, of Connecticut, a Republican of record.

If Mr. Cleveland does not change his policy it is probable that before another week passes Congress will be arraigned against the Administration. The best that the defenders of the President can say is that he prefers a war with England to one with Spain, and that he is inclined to compromise on the Cuban question rather than on the Venezuelan embroilment. Men who take this view argue that a war with Spain would be a second-class affair, bringing no lasting fame to the Administration that prosecuted it, while a contest with Great Britain would be an affair of the first class.

If the President were frankly to disclose position and to confess the real cause of his conduct he would find a good many apologists on the floor of Congress who are now openly hostile to him. Unfortunately there is at both ends of the Capitol a strong feeling that President Cleveland is only too willing to disregard any line of policy that he has not inspired himself. This feeling has been growing for some time, and very little would cause the law-making power to assert itself and settle the question as to how far the Chief Executive is independent of the House of Representatives. The irritation over the course of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury officials has found expression in this way, and the general discontent has ripened the situation for a direct issue to be made now that Mr. Cleveland indicates a purpose to disregard the practically unanimous expression of opinion of both Houses.

HOUSE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The antipathy to the President's course manifested itself in the Senate when Mr. Sherman submitted the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the amendment of the House of Representatives to the Cuban concurrent resolutions of the Senate. It reads as follows:

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution of the Senate Committee resolution 19, part 5, having met after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same.

John Sherman, John T. Morgan and Henry Cabot Lodge, managers on the part of the Senate.

Robert R. Hitt, James B. McCreary and Robert Adams, Jr., managers on the part of the House.

Senator Pasco was in the chair and announced the question of concurrence. Mr. Hale was the first objector and said: "I suppose the Senator from Ohio will not insist upon disposing of the report at this hour with so thin a Senate."

Mr. Sherman, knowing by long experience how "thin" the Senate is, said: "It is important that the report should be acted upon as speedily as possible. I think it had better be passed this afternoon. Senators are about and can soon be called in."

Mr. Hale—There are some Senators who have not been heard upon this matter.

Mr. Sherman, with a smile of bitterness in his voice, said: "If the Senator from Maine is inclined to debate this matter further, I will cheerfully acquiesce. I may properly refer to the very large vote by which the resolution was passed. There was very little difference between the House and the Senate resolutions and after careful examination the conferees agreed that we might take the statement of facts as presented by the House and we agreed to that unanimously."

Mr. Sherman then gave notice that he will call up the report of the Committee of Conference at 2 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Hawley: "The Senator from Ohio says the committee have given this subject careful consideration. That is precisely what the rest of us have not been able to do in the press of business."

with the resolutions. They were not strong enough, in my judgment."

AT THE RISK OF WAR.

"I am deliberately in favor of action by the United States for the recognition and maintenance of the independence of Cuba. If I could have my way, and have such action by Congress and the President of the United States as to my mind is required by the interests of humanity and the enlightened interests of the United States, I would see this country recognize and maintain, at the risk of war with Spain, the independence of the island of Cuba."

"France did that in our revolution, and it is an undying glory in the crown of honor of that nation that she helped to attain our independence. I think that when the independence of Cuba is achieved, as I hope and believe it will be at no very distant day, we shall attach that island to us by undying gratitude growing out of the fact that we did declare and maintain, at the risk of war with Spain, or any other nation, the independence of the island."

Mr. Platt—"What does the Senator from New Hampshire mean by attaching the island to us? That we shall annex it to the United States?"

Mr. Chandler—"I do not think my words could be mistaken. I said attach with the sentiments of gratitude to the United States from the independent Cubans for our timely and helpful action in their hour of need."

Mr. Call—"I hope the Senate will reconsider the motion for adjournment over until Monday and that this resolution will be taken up for consideration to-morrow. I wish to say for myself that the resolution is not strong enough. I wish to see it passed in the form of a law that will be incumbent upon all the executive officers of the United States."

Mr. Hawley—I sympathize in general and warmly with the popular view of this whole question. I think that the conduct of the war against the insurgents is abhorrent to the common sense and humanity of the world. I think that the Government of Spain over Cuba, in which we cannot help being interested, has been such as to provoke and deserve the very severest criticism. But there are some other considerations that make me stop and think occasionally before voting upon this and similar matters. We are giving offense to a power that is not the most considerate, perhaps, but we have been giving offense, and some of it offense that we might rightly have given—I do not take it back to many countries of Europe until we have involved ourselves in an unfriendly criticism.

CONFLICTS COME UNEXPECTED.

"I do not wish to prophesy, but it is within the limits of possibility that we shall find ourselves involved in a war, not with one nation, but with more than one. That is very possible. I have no sympathy with the people who when war is spoken of say it will never come. It comes when you do not expect it. I have no respect for the judgment of those men who when the defense of the country is spoken of talk about the enormous physical power of this nation and the five or ten millions of free men soldiers who are ready to come to our defense. What can they do without coast defenses? Will an army march down to the sandy beach of New Jersey and offer themselves as food for cannon? They would not stop a bullet as well as a mile. I take it for granted that these gentlemen who are so ready to talk loudly and vigorously and eloquently and in many respects justly, and give offense so readily, will vote for the most liberal appropriations for coast defenses and for a very large increase of the navy and a reasonable increase of the army. I suppose they will. If not, I hope they will never have occasion to regret it; but they may have serious occasion to regret both their speeches and their refusal so to vote."

The discussion then closed for the day.

Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution in the Senate to-day directing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba. There is no great significance in this action on his part, since he does not represent any one, except the Populists. From other sources, however, a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency, and, perhaps, the independence of Cuba, is expected. In response to the sentiment in favor of asserting the authority of Congress and forcing the President to act, it is regarded as probable that such a joint resolution may, after some delay, be adopted by both Houses. It would not be expected to have as strong support as was given to the other resolutions, yet little doubt is expressed that it could readily be passed over his veto if necessary. The spirit of the thing is to force Mr. Cleveland's hand, and see how far he may go in the resistance in the will of Congress. It is not improbable that if he should veto a joint resolution sent him in this way, he would refuse to regard it when passed over his veto, holding that it dealt with a matter outside the province of Congress.

It is this situation that the more conservative men fear and are anxious to avoid. The extremists, however, are eager to make the test of their power. An attempt would be made to impeach the President if he should ignore a joint resolution on this subject passed over his veto, and a serious situation would be brought about.

CAN FOREIGNERS BE TAXED?

An Interesting Corporation Question Before the Deputy State Comptroller.

Albany, N. Y., March 5.—A question never before passed upon, and one upon which several decisions have been presented to Deputy State Comptroller Morgan for solution. It is the question whether the State can collect corporation taxes from a foreign corporation having a special partner in this State, and whether the investment of such special partner, who is a resident of this State, is or is not taxable upon his capital invested. The application is on the part of the Basileche Anilin and Soda Fabrik Company's special partners in New York. They are two Germans, whose names are Pichert and Kuttroff, who have an investment of \$150,000 in the company, which is organized under the German laws, and has been doing business for sixteen years. The company sells all of its chemicals that are disposed of in this country through Pichert and Kuttroff.

The application on behalf of the company's representatives was made by Michael Cardozo, and the State was represented by Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck. Mr. Cardozo argued that the company was not liable for tax upon its capital stock, as it did no business in this State except through its special partners. The law on the subject says: "Corporations doing business in this State" are taxable, but Lawyer Cardozo holds that the corporation does not do any business here, and is therefore exempt.

IT AFFECTS TEN THOUSAND.

Mr. Sulzer's Bill Would Throw Collar Turners Out of Employment.

THE PRESIDENT BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

Scored by Representative Hartman for His Carnegie Hall Speech.

Both Democrats and Republicans Listen to the Outburst in Pleased Silence.

WAR OF WORDS OVER AMENDMENTS.

Exception Taken to Cleveland's Disparaging Remarks About the West Before the Board of Presbyterian Missions Here.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Hartman, of Montana, sprung the sensation of the day in the House this afternoon. The House had under discussion the Legislative Appropriation bill, and thousands of amendments to override the committee recommendation were being made by members who wanted their districts to profit more than others. Mr. Hartman secured the floor by moving to strike out the last word of the pending bill, and as soon as he was recognized he began to denounce President Cleveland in unmeasured terms for his recent utterances before the Board of Presbyterian Missions at New York, concerning the States and Territories of the West. The Democrats were well pleased with the attack as the Republicans.

Mr. Hartman denounced the President for his insults to the West, when Representative Powers, of Vermont, rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. If there is no one on that side of the Chamber (pointing to the Democrats) who are either related to the President by affinity, consanguinity or party?"

The Chair ruled that Mr. Powers was out of order, and Mr. Hartman proceeded with his speech. He read a few lines more, when the Chair announced that his time had expired. He moved to strike out two words, hoping thereby to gain further time, but Miles, of Maryland, came to the rescue of the President, and stated that he rose to a Parliamentary Inquiry. As one amendment was already pending another was not in order. The Chair overruled Mr. Miles, and General Grosvenor, of Ohio, got the floor, stating to Hartman that as soon as he had made a few remarks, he would give him the remainder of his time, and thus enable him to finish his talk.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, happened along about this time. It was a case of Tammany trying to save the President. Sulzer did not wait to find out exactly how things stood, but jumped right in, hoping to use up Grosvenor's time in an argument.

Mr. Grosvenor then made a few more remarks and yielded the balance of his time to Mr. Hartman, who thereupon finished his denunciation of the President in these words:

WHAT CLEVELAND SAID.

"On the third day of March, three days ago, at Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City, the President of the United States is reported to have used the following language:

No one charged with the duties and responsibilities which necessarily weigh upon your Chief Executive can fail to appreciate the importance of religious teaching and Christian endeavor in the newly settled portions of our vast domain. It is there where hot and stubborn warfare between the forces of good and evil is constantly invited. In these days the vanguard of occupation in a new settlement is never without its vicious and criminal element. Gambling houses and dram shops are frequently among the first establishments in a new community. These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable States. These are serious consequences in a country where the people, good or bad, are its rulers, because the conditions which I have referred to would certainly menace, within a circle constantly enlarging, the safety and welfare of the entire body politic. If we could not hope that churches and religious teaching would from the first be on the ground to oppose the evil influences that are apt to pervade the beginning of organized communities.

These churches and their religious teachings were never more needed than now on our distant frontiers, where the process of forming new States is going on so rapidly, and where newcomers who are to be the citizens of new States are so rapidly gathering together. "What my opinion of the personal views of the President is, it matters not for me to express here, but for the high office of President of the United States, I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our Constitution and laws. Under the Constitution and laws I deny the right of the Chief Executive to wilfully and wantonly in public address, or otherwise, insult any of the citizens of any State or Territory of the republic over which he has been called to preside.

"I deny the constitutional authority of the President to give utterance in public address or otherwise to sentiments favorable or adverse to proposed legislation pending in either house of Congress. When the President made the foregoing remarks he knew there were pending in Congress bills for the admission of certain Territories into the Union of States. He had been advised that a majority of the citizens of those Territories were antagonistic to his peculiar financial and economic views, and under the cloak of a supposed religious address before a religious organization and with gross impropriety and for the purpose of preventing the achievement of the rights of Statehood to which they aspire and are entitled he gave utterance to slanders against the citizens, States and Territories of the Republic whose interests he is sworn to protect and uphold.

"WHERE ALL VIRTUE RESIDES." "The percentage of crime in those States and Territories will not exceed that found in the State of New York, where the President seems to think all virtue resides. The per capita wealth of the citizens of Montana exceeds that of any State in the Union save one. Our educational facilities are equal to those of any section of State of the Union, and if some of the patriotism of the people of the West had been possessed by the President and some of his friends, the citizens of this Republic would not have been called upon to witness the National humiliation of hauling down the American flag at Honolulu, or bowing the bankers of Wall street and

Great Britain to save us from financial ruin, and, under the behests of the powers behind the throne, of denying to the oppressed citizens of Cuba the recognition which the dictates of common rights and humanity demand.

"It is true, we do not get our patriotism from Wall street, where the President gets his. It is true none of our citizens have possessed that particular style of patriotism which would enable them to save by thrift and strict economy five times as much as their entire income amounts to, and it is also true that the patriotism of these 'corrupt and unsafe territories and undesirable States,' has never yet been able to rise to that lofty plane of supreme wisdom and virtue which enables those who claim to occupy it to justify the sale of thirty-year Government bonds of the issue of a year ago for 104, when on that very day ten-year Government bonds were selling at 116.

"On behalf of the citizens of the States and Territories thus slandered and maligned by the Chief Executive, I here and now repel the insult, and respectfully suggest that the greatest need in this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster and the Statesman will be found at the White House."

Mr. Hartman concluded and soon after the consideration of the salary sections of the amendment were ended.

NATHOO'S MAGIC FALLS SHORT.

So Far It Has Failed to Locate Pearl Bryan's Missing Head.

Cincinnati, O., March 5.—Nathoo, the high caste Brahmin who performed queer ceremonies at Fort Thomas, with the object of finding Pearl Bryan's head, paid a visit to Jackson and Walling at the jail yesterday. Since he made the test at Fort Thomas, Nathoo has confined himself closely, and most of the time has been in deep study trying to get his mind in such a passive state that he could rathom the souls of Walling and Jackson and find the head.

Failing to get the message from the nether world, he asked to see the prisoners. In his queer costume he visited the jail, and insisted on being alone with each of the accused men. This was accomplished by the aid of a secret cell with an arrangement so that those inside could be seen without their knowledge. He was left alone with the prisoners and sat for some time studying them and burning incense, at the same time going through a weird incantation. When he had finished he said that he had not discovered where the head was, but that he hoped to get the information through the soul of Jackson. He said Walling had been influenced into participating in the crime, and was a good man at heart. He proposes to continue his strange investigations.

MAUD JOSLIN'S LOST GARTER.

Luckily It Is Not One of the \$500 Diamond-Studded Pair.

Miss Maud Joslin, the young woman who is suing Lloyd Phoenix, the clubman, and yacht owner, for \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment, has lost a garter. It is a black silk garter, with a heavy gold buckle the monogram "M. J." and was lost by Miss Joslin on Wednesday, while she was returning to her apartments in the St. John apartment house, No. 1418 Broadway, from the home of a friend in West Forty-fifth street.

The garter was given to Miss Joslin by her sister last Christmas and was worth about \$50. Miss Joslin has another pair of garters worth at least \$500. "They are made like frogs' heads and are set with diamonds," said she. "Wasn't it fortunate that I did not lose that pair?"

Miss Joslin has offered a liberal reward for the return of the garter and has authorized the janitor of the St. John to pay the reward.

WILL KEEP WARM AMONG THE PALMS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Several
Young Friends to Escape
March Winds.

The Party Will Start by Rail for
Florida, Either To-morrow or
Next Monday.

TO MAKE THE TRIP IN A PRIVATE CAR.

Most of the Vacation Will Be Spent at
Millennaire Flieger's Hotel,
Royal Poinciana, at
Palm Beach.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has made pleasant arrangements to escape the March winds that promise to make things hum hereabouts for the next three weeks. He is going to Florida with his three children—Cornelius, Jr., William and Gertrude.

A number of personal friends, mostly young people, have been invited to accompany the great railroad magnate on his Southern trip and enjoy what remains of the Lenten season among the palms.

The guests include Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt's close personal friends, Miss Helen Morton, a daughter of Governor Morton; Miss Mabel Gerry, a daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry; Miss Sybil Sherman and Miss Edith Bishop. Among the men invited are Thomas Cushing, Philip Ydige, Craig Wadsworth and Harry Whitney, who is a son of the former Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney.

The party will leave in special cars either to-morrow or on Monday. The time of departure was not known at the Grand Central Depot last night. Indeed, nobody there excepting Colonel Durall, who is the manager of the Lenten season among the palms.

According to the programme that was decided on yesterday, the party will stop for a few days at Savannah. Thence Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends will journey to Palm Beach, Fla., and thence to St. Augustine.

The longest stop during the trip will be made at Palm Beach, where eighteen rooms have been engaged by Mr. Vanderbilt at the Hotel Royal Poinciana. This hotel is owned by John H. Flieger, the Standard Oil magnate.

Palm Beach is one of the most delightful spots on the Florida coast, and a popular stopping place for yachting parties from the North, and the town abounds in magnificent private residences. About two months ago an alarming report reached New York to the effect that Palm Beach had been wiped out by fire. The report was untrue. It originated in the fact that three or four small huts had been burned to the ground.

SKUNK FARM HAS A PARALLEL.

An Enterprising Englishman Enthusiastic Over His 'Possum Ranch.

Richmond, Ky., March 5.—Taking a hint from the famous skunk farm in Clark County, H. J. Twigg, a young Englishman, of White's Station, has established a "possum ranch." Mr. Twigg, who is a great hunter and has had ample opportunity to experiment with these animals, reasons that as "possum meat is such a delicacy, and fat 'possum brings such a fancy price, money could be made in raising them for the market.

He already has twenty in his warren, which, he thinks, will by next Fall enable him to supply a big demand. An orchard of peach trees has been planted near the ranch to furnish food for the animals, from the sale of which Twigg expects to derive a handsome profit.



One reason why women are so generally afflicted with stomach troubles is that of the distinctly feminine organism is that of girls they learn nothing about their own physical make up. Parents are waking up to the importance of education of this kind, and young women are becoming more and more able to take care of their health.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Life irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a universal panacea. It is good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

"I have been a sufferer from 'female weakness' for six years. I grew worse; had severe cutting pains in left ovary, also in left side and stomach. The pains were so severe that I could not lay my head down without screaming. My face was poor; eyes looked dead, wasted in flesh. I was so weak that I could not do any work. I was told that I had a 'female complaint' and was given a bottle of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Pell's.' I have not felt any signs of my old disease; headache all gone; nervous system without ache or pain. Indeed I feel like a new person." Yours truly,

Billie M. Paris
Rogers, Benton Co., Ark.

AN UP-TO-DATE STYLE
The Flawless
\$3 GUARANTEED HATS
105 Broadway, near Cortlandt st.
1237 Broadway, between 80th and 81st sts.